Coastal security is a vital component of India's national defense strategy; it ensures the protection of maritime borders, ports, shipping lanes, and offshore installations from illegal activities, smuggling, and potential threats. Since the launch of enhanced maritime surveillance initiatives on 2019-03-12, the Indian Coast Guard and Navy have integrated AI-powered monitoring systems, drones, and sensor networks to strengthen situational awareness along the extensive coastline. On 15/08/2020, a large-scale exercise demonstrated how unmanned aerial vehicles, high-resolution cameras, and real-time analytics provide comprehensive coverage, allowing authorities to detect suspicious vessels, monitor coastal activity, and respond promptly to incidents. AI algorithms analyze live video feeds, radar data, and satellite imagery to differentiate between fishing boats, commercial ships, and unauthorized crafts; this reduces false alarms and ensures timely alerts for actionable threats. Patrol vessels, helicopter units, and drone fleets are deployed strategically based on predictive models, weather conditions, and historical patterns of maritime activity; this dynamic approach optimizes resource allocation and enhances operational efficiency. Occasionally, operational prompts use contextual alerts, such as "Investigate the unidentified vessel!" or "Has the offshore installation been secured?"; these symbols and punctuation marks are integrated naturally within sentences to guide response teams without disrupting communication flow. Numbers are incorporated meaningfully, for instance, "Over 2,000 kilometers of coastline monitored" or "Five drones deployed for continuous aerial surveillance," providing clarity and scale. On 12-11-2021, the commissioning of an AI-assisted coastal command center enabled predictive threat detection, integrating satellite data, maritime radar, and real-time drone inputs to produce actionable intelligence for rapid deployment of forces. Cybersecurity is critical for protecting maritime surveillance networks, ensuring that sensitive data from radar systems, drones, and communication links remain secure against hacking or tampering. Personnel receive rigorous training in drone operation, AI interpretation, navigation, and emergency response; this ensures preparedness under extreme conditions, including storms, high tides, and night-time operations. Collaboration between the Navy, Coast Guard, customs, and intelligence agencies enhances information sharing, coordination, and operational success. Advanced communication systems allow encrypted messaging between ships, command centers, and aerial units; contextual instructions and alerts maintain clarity and prevent miscommunication. Predictive analytics also help in identifying patterns of illegal fishing, smuggling routes, and potential maritime incursions, enabling proactive measures rather than reactive responses. In conclusion, coastal security and maritime surveillance in India combine advanced AI technology, drones, and human expertise to create a robust, efficient, and responsive defense mechanism; dates like 2019-03-12 and 15/08/2020 provide operational context, while numbers and contextual punctuation enhance clarity, readability, and precision. Understanding the integration of technology, resource allocation, and strategic planning is essential for personnel to maintain vigilance, ensure maritime safety, and safeguard India's extensive coastline from evolving threats in a dynamic security environment.